

## THE COLD WATER CURE.

### In the Oregon State Penitentiary It Has Proved Effective.

The cold water cure has recently been adopted at the Oregon state penitentiary, with apparently satisfactory results. For all practical purposes flogging has been abandoned. No rule has been established prohibiting flogging, and if a case should be presented in which all other punishment failed the lash might be resorted to, but this is a contingency not deemed probable. The cold water cure has been found effective in some very obstinate cases.

The cold water remedy consists of stripping the prisoner to the skin and turning upon him a stream of cold water from an ordinary garden hose. The infliction of the punishment is not as brutal as flogging, it leaves no scars or permanent injuries, and the punishment ends the moment the water is turned off. A prisoner who has been subjected to the punishment once wants no more of it, though he may be smiling within a few moments after the ordeal is over. Governor Chamberlain and the prison authorities are highly pleased over the result of the experiments, for they have been desirous of abolishing the whip.

Only one prisoner has been flogged during this administration. That man was a trusty and had run away and upon being captured was given the penalty always imposed in such cases up to that time. Since then two prisoners have been punished with the cold water remedy. One of them was a big, burly negro. When he came to the prison he was assigned to work in the shops, but refused to obey orders. He asserted that he didn't have to work and wouldn't work. He was taken to the bathroom, stripped and stood in a corner. The first spurt of water from the hose brought out a shriek that was evidence of the effectiveness of the remedy. After trying for half a minute to dodge the stream of cold water the man gave up and began to beg and make promises. The punishment ended, he went to work and has given no further trouble.

The other prisoner subjected to the water cure was a white man. For several months he had been giving trouble and seemed to find enjoyment in disobeying rules even when he gained nothing by it. Small penalties did no good, and he was finally warned that another offense would bring severe consequences. A few days later he deliberately violated an important regulation and was sent to the bathroom. He began to beg before the water struck him, and before a painful of water had been used he was completely subdued. Before he had dressed again he was laughing over the punishment, but his subsequent conduct has proved that he doesn't intend receiving a second dose of water cure.

There are men in the Oregon penitentiary who bear flogging scars that they will carry to their graves. It is but fair to say that this administration. Some of the men thus punished are still unconquered and are perhaps more vicious and more desperate because of the method of inflicting pain. Many a prisoner has sworn that if he ever gets an opportunity he will take the life of the officer who laid the lash across his back. Flogging was degrading to both the prisoner and the man who imposed the punishment. The prisoner was stripped and bound and flogged until in many instances the blood flowed down his back. Not so with the water cure. The prisoners are not bound nor cut and bruised. The cold water cure leaves the offending prisoner with a cleaner body and apparently a more peaceful mind.—Portland Oregonian.

### The Use of Words.

"The small number of words actually necessary for ordinary purposes in our everyday life is surprising, and nothing illustrates this better than the limited vocabulary of a little child." Dr. M. Harris said. "I have a daughter six years old. She is able to make all her wants known, to talk freely and easily."

"If an adult knew just the number of words in a foreign tongue that she knows in her own, he would be able to get along nicely in a conversational way with people who spoke nothing but that language. What the child's vocabulary comprises, how many words and of what classes, I recently made it my business to ascertain in a series of investigations extending over a considerable period of time. I found that the total number of words she knew and used was just 352, omitting proper names, and that 54 per cent of these were nouns, 18 per cent verbs and 11 per cent adjectives. The remainder being made up of conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Japanese Use of Water.

The Japanese themselves attribute their high average of physical strength to a plain and frugal diet and the system of gymnastics called jiu jitsu, which includes a knowledge of anatomy and of the external and internal uses of water. Although during the period of their ascendancy the samurai kept the secret that their great physical superiority was due in a great measure to the internal and external use of water, the belief that if used liberally and intelligently water is an infallible weapon against disease is now generally held. By those who go in for jiu jitsu an average of a gallon a day is drunk. It is noteworthy that rheumatism is almost unknown in Japan. It is probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water, accounts for this immunity.—British Medical Journal.

### Just Worrying.

"You appear ill at ease," said the young lady. "Are you ill?" "No," answered the young man, "but you know how sensitive and nervous I am, and I'm in agony for fear that your little brother here will repeat some of the remarks you've made about me."—Indianapolis Sun.

### Pretty Close to It.

"Now, that phrase," said the teacher, "is an idiom. Does any little boy know what an idiom is?" "Yes," piped little Tommy Skrapps. "That's what pa is when pa don't want him to have his own way and he does."—Philadelphia Press.

### Exasperating Experiences.

"Two things make my wife awful mad." "What are they?" "To get ready for company that doesn't come and to have company come when she isn't ready."—Indianapolis Journal.

## MYSTICAL NUMBER NINE.

It is a Trinity of Trinities and is indicative of perfection. Nine is a trinity of trinities and indicates perfection or completion. There are nine earths, nine heavens, nine gods, nine muses, nine worthies, nine crosses, nine points of the law, nine rivers of hell, nine orders of angels and nine circles of rank in Clines society. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," says: "The gates of hell are threefold—three folds are brass, three folds iron and three folds adamant rock. They had nine folds, nine plates and nine linings." When the angels were cast out of heaven "nine days they fell."

A cat has nine lives. There are nine crowns in heraldry. Possession is nine points of the law. The whip for punishing evil does not have nine tails, the superstition being that a flogging by a trinity of trinities would be sacred and more efficacious. In order to see the fairies, mortals are directed to put nine grains of wheat on a four leaf clover. The hydra had nine heads. Leases were formerly granted for 999 years. Even now they run for ninety-nine years, the dual of a trinity of trinities. To see nine magpies is most unlucky, as the old Scotch rhyme goes:

One's a sorrow, two's a mirth,  
Three's a wedding, four's a birth,  
Five's a christening, six's a death,  
Seven's heaven, eight is hell,  
And nine's the devil his own self.

If a servant finds nine green peas in a pea pod they may lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first man that enters is to be his cavalier. When the loving drink a three times the custom of the one most highly honored or tenderly loved. As the weird sisters in "Macbeth" danced round the children they sang, "Thrice to thine and thrice to mine and thrice again to make up nine," and then declared "the charm would up." The nine of diamonds was considered the curse of Scotland.

### A TOBACCO LEGEND.

The Story of the Way in Which Man Obtained the Weed.

An ethnologist tells an interesting story as to how tobacco was first obtained by man, according to the traditions of the Menominee Indians: "One day the god hero, Manabozo, was on a journey, when he perceived a delightful odor. It seemed to come from a crevice in the cliffs high up on a mountain side. On going closer he found a cavern which was occupied by a giant. In fact, the giant was the tenant of the mountain, and from the mouth of the cave a passage led down into the very center of the hill, where there was a large chamber. Around the chamber were stacked great quantities of bags filled with curious dried leaves. From the leaves proceeded the delicious fragrance.

"These leaves were tobacco. Once a year, the giant explained, all of the spirits came to the mountain for the purpose of smoking this exquisite weed. But it was not possible to give any of it away," said the ethnologist. "Nevertheless Manabozo watched for an opportunity and, snatching up one of the bags, fled, closely pursued by the giant. The thief leaped from peak to peak, but the giant followed so fast that he finally overtook him. So Manabozo turned upon him and, upbraiding him for his stinginess, transformed him into a grasshopper. "That is the reason why the grasshopper is always chewing tobacco. Manabozo took the bagful of leaves and distributed them among his friends, the ancestors of the Indians of today. Since then they have had the use and enjoyment of the plant."

### Arranged by a Mishap.

Hanging in the hall of the home of Attorney General Hampton L. Carson, on Spruce street, is a group of rare and valuable engravings portraying Napoleon Bonaparte in the many phases of his career. The collection, which comprises nearly two score of portraits picked up in various parts of the world by Mr. Carson, is inclosed in a single large frame. The grouping of this big collection, including, as it does, engravings of Bonaparte small, large and varied in pose, was a task that proved puzzling when undertaken. One day, after spending a long time vainly arranging and rearranging the portraits with an eye to securing the best effect, Mr. Carson packed up the collection in a portfolio to complete the job at another time. Going downstairs he stumbled, dropping the portfolio, and lit upon the floor with the engravings. Pleading to survey the damage, he was struck by the grouping of the portraits, which, by accident, had assumed a far more symmetrical and satisfactory arrangement than the attorney general had been able to produce.

A few changes were all that was necessary to fix the collection to Mr. Carson's liking, and to a picture framer was given the order to frame it as it lay. The result is one of the most striking effects in General Carson's famous collection of engravings.—Philadelphia Press.

### The Little One Was Anxious to Know.

Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, with her daughters, Miss Emma and Miss Enid, visited San Francisco last month, and many social functions were given there in honor of the secretary of the treasury's family. At a ten o'clock afternoon Mrs. Shaw, smiling toward her daughters, said: "When Enid was four or five years old she used to repeat at night the little prayer, 'Now I lay me.'"

"I suppose that millions of children have said, 'Now I lay me' millions of times, but I doubt if the simple and charming word to American cities. Detroit is not the Pill City. It is said that 70 per cent of the pill product of the United States is manufactured in that city. It has several large drug manufacturing houses, and in fact, does a larger business in that line than any other place in the United States. The word 'pill' embraces not only the old fashioned tablet resembling a shot, but oval, square, flat and every other shape of tablet or pellet. These are not patent medicines as a rule, but pills made up according to the formulae in the recognized pharmacopoeia and purchased at wholesale by druggists, to be dispensed as physicians' prescriptions.—Boston Transcript.

## CONDENSED MILK.

### Its Discovery Was Brought About by a Woman's Experiments.

"How and when was condensed milk discovered?" said a milk dealer. "Was it an easy question, known to all vendors of the article. It happened that in 1854 the journey from New Orleans to New York was a considerable trip. A certain lady—Mrs. Albert Cashing—had a sick baby, and on account of that condensed milk was discovered.

"Mrs. Cashing's baby was so ill that she realized that it would be necessary to make a trip to New York to receive expert medical attention if she hoped to save the child's life. But to travel that long distance the child had to have milk. A milk wouldn't keep more than a few hours. So there she was, kept back from making the trip merely because she could not supply the child with fresh milk.

"In her despair she began to experiment with the same as she did jelly or anything else. She tried several different methods and finally hit upon a plan which seemed to give satisfaction. So she preserved several big jars of the stuff, put it upon a sailing vessel and made the trip. The child fed upon the milk and was nourished.

"In New York several men learned of her discovery. They tried to make some of the condensed milk in the manner that she had told them, but failed. They followed her to New Orleans, and there she unwittingly unfolded her valuable secret. On the island of Galveston these men started a small factory, and there the first salable condensed milk was made.

### CHAMPAGNE MAKING.

The Methods That Are Used in Producing the Wine.

It is to the invention of the champagne cork that the world owes champagne, according to Court Purveyor J. Fromm of Frankfurt, Germany. This wine is said to have been made successfully by the butler of a monastery near Epinay, in France, in 1643. Until the early part of the nineteenth century sparkling wines were made only in the French province of Champagne.

Next to the wine, carbonic acid forms the most important part of champagne. The picking of the grapes used requires great care to prevent discoloration. The grapes should not contain too much acid and coloring matter, but considerable sugar.

In order that the grapes should not become water, thereby fermenting faster, naturally, picking is done in the early morning hours. The grapes are then placed in the press at once and the juice squeezed out very gently. After twelve to twenty-four hours it runs into vats, where its impurities are removed. After the first violent fermentation is over the young wine is put in cool cellars, into barrels of from 125 to 150 gallons. Toward the end of December the young wine is drawn off in order to separate it completely from the yeast.

The wine is then mixed with wines of other years and kinds. It is then bottled and the progress of fermentation carefully watched, the bottles being opened to "disgorge" the albumen, yeast and other products of fermentation which it is necessary to get rid of. It is then sweetened and stored in cellars to mature for the market.

### One Kind of Soft Answer.

It lacked but five minutes of the time for the train to start from the downtown station, and the suburbanites were hurrying into it when a man in the garb of a mechanic sat down by the side of a finely dressed passenger in one of the seats in the rear car, took a paper from his pocket and began to read.

"Plenty of empty seats in here yet, aren't there?" growled the man in fine raiment, moving along grudgingly.

"Yes, sir," pleasantly replied the newcomer, "but it will be crowded in pretty soon, and I thought I'd pick out a gentleman for a seat mate while I had a chance."

"Humph!" grunted the other man, uncertain whether to feel complimented or insulted, but realizing the hopelessness of trying to make any fitting rejoinder.—Youth's Companion.

### A Matter of Business.

The ladies of the club were closely grouped about the speaker of the afternoon, a remarkably successful woman, in whom commercial and literary ability were admirably balanced. "Tell us in a few words how to be successful," said one of the ladies insistently.

"To be successful," said the successful one, "all we women have to do is to make as much of a business of our own business as we do of the things that are none of our business."

### How Bacon Settled Him.

A story that is told of Leonard Bacon, who was one of the best known theologians in New England in the latter half of the nineteenth century, illustrates the absurdity of a popular kind of argument. Dr. Bacon was attending a conference in one of the New England cities, and some assertions he made in his address were vehemently objected to by a member of the opposition.

"Why," he expostulated, "I never heard of such a thing in all my life!" "Mr. Moderator," rejoined Bacon calmly, "I cannot allow my opponent's ignorance, however vast, to offset my knowledge, however small."

### A Queer Custom.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe among whom an extraordinary custom prevails. Women's rights have apparently received full recognition, for the ladies of the tribe can choose their own husbands. All a single woman has to do when she wishes to change her state is to send a servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of a man on whom her fancy lights, and he is obliged to marry her unless he can show that he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father requires.

### Easy Explanation.

"How do you account for the fact," asked the doctor, "as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left handed?"

## STAINED GLASS WORK.

### An Art in Which Methods Have Not Changed Much in Centuries.

The twentieth century American stained glass work follows without important variation the simple methods of the French monk of eight centuries ago. The first requisite is the design. The artist makes a small water color sketch to show the general design and color scheme, accompanying it with detailed studies. From this two large drawings or cartoons are made, the exact size of the desired window. One cartoon shows where the leads will be placed—the thin strips of lead, hollowed on both sides and looking in a transverse section like the letter H, which form the framework to bind the pieces of glass together. Another drawing gives the size and shape of each piece of glass. This cartoon is cut into its component pieces by a pair (or triplet) of three bladed scissors, which leave between their parallel blades a space sufficient for the leads. These cut out patterns are put together again on a large glass easel, to which they are attached by wax, and the space between are blacked in to give the effect of the leads.

The easel is then placed against a window where the light can stream through it. The artist or his substitute replaces each paper pattern on the easel by a piece of glass of exactly the same size, cut from a sheet of glass of the color called for by the color sketch. The sketch is not followed exactly; experiment with the actual glass will suggest improvements. To a greater or less extent this stained glass is supplemented by painted glass, on which the colors are fired as in china painting. When all the pieces have been cut they are transferred to the "leading" drawing, the flexible leads are twisted into shape and soldered at the joints and a special cement applied to make the whole water tight. The window is now complete, ready to be put in position, where it is made secure by copper wires fastened to the transverse bars of iron.—Booklovers' Magazine.

### Pingpong Ball Fooled the Crows.

During a piazza game of pingpong one of the balls was sent a distance over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After some little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an excited conversation with several of his fellows and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black feathered experimenters gathered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well and yet survived intact! Then one after another tramped on it, cawing loudly all the while.

At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of the favorite tree and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the pingpong players come out from the house and carry off this invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attacks.—Boston Watchman.

### The Luxury of Debt.

Since the Indian has laid down his tomahawk and come in off the war-path, the post trader's store on an Indian reservation has become the general gathering place where the white and red men meet on a common level and with a feeling of good fellowship. The prudence of the white man to pay has been speedily adopted by the red man. If a personal appeal for credit does not avail, he usually attempts a written note. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mark Long Pumpkin, who acquired some knowledge of the English language at one of the government boarding schools:

Big Turkey Camp, Wososo, So. Dak.  
My dear Trader, I shake my hands with you with a good heart, sir. You know I am your honest friend and now I would like to owe you something. This is what I owe you for: A blue pants for \$1.50, just one perfume 3 cents worth, a coffee for 50 cents and one gum to chew for five cents worth. Now for this you can have charge against me always on paper, and I paid you when I sold my cattle. Your truly honest friend,  
MR. MARK LONG PUMPKIN.

### Blackmail in Russia.

In an important town in Siberia there is a solitary member of the Anglo-Saxon race who has established a successful business despite the restrictions imposed upon him. Periodically, however, he is reminded that he is there only on sufferance by the receipt of a letter from the all powerful governor, which reads something like this:

Dear Sir—It is proposed to raise a monument to the beloved memory of the late emperor, and, knowing how deeply interested you are in all that affects the people among whom you live, I have ventured to put down your name for a thousand rubles. Please remit the amount as early as possible.

At one time the monument is to an emperor, another time to a national poet or a historian or a general. Needless to say, the proposals never get beyond the committee stage—the governor or constituting the committee. The demands are simply a polite form of blackmail, of which the merchant is well aware, but they must be met, otherwise he would not be allowed to remain in the place.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Pride of Ancestry.

"We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade." "Weren't ours?" "Of course, but our trade ancestors were two generations further back than theirs."—Chicago Post.

### Mean.

Miss Mugley—"I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep. Miss Pepprey—You really should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it.—Exchange.

### Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

Wonderful things are done for the human body by surgery. Organs are taken out and scraped and polished and put back, or they may be removed entirely; bones are spliced; pipes take the place of diseased sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are applied to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, which causes them to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering which such injuries entail. For sale by all medicine dealers.

## For Sale or Rent.

I offer for sale or rent at private contract my farm of 320 acres of upland, 290 in cultivation, well adapted to trucks, such as sweet and fish potatoes, tomatoes, &c.—and fine corn and wheat land. Marsh and fresh grass enough on the premises to support 100 head of cattle and 50 sheep. Improved land for the planting of 100 barrels of Irish potatoes also on farm.

Five buildings on farm, one nice one and all in good repair. It can be subdivided and is offered to one or three parties. TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash and any reasonable time for balance. If not sold I will rent it for cash or share.

W. H. HITCHENS,  
Hallwood, Va.

## A Valuable Farm for Sale

—At a Sacrifice.

I offer for sale my farm in Hacks Neck facing Pungoteague creek, on Butcher's creek and adjoining Bennetts marsh, which makes it very valuable for stock raising. This farm contains 104 acres, more or less, about one-half of which is in thorough state of cultivation and every foot of it is adapted to sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cabbage, &c. The remainder is well set in pine woods and affords plenty of manure for the farm.

This farm has recently been improved by over \$2,000 worth of buildings. 14 convenient to churches, schools, &c., also to fish, oysters and clams.

If not sold by June 10th will be for rent for 1905. Everyone in search of a good home or investment will do well to see

GEO. C. BONNIWELL,  
near Harborton, Va.

## Horses and Mules

—For Sale or Exchange.

I now have on hand 20 head of horses, suitable for all purposes from \$150 down. Will keep during the balance of the season a car load of

Horses and Mules

constantly in stock for sale or exchange at the lowest margin of profit. Reference, former patrons.

T. B. MASON, Agent,  
Bloxom Station, Va.

## Wishart Point

Transportation Company.

Come to Chincoteague Island via Bloomtown and Wishart Point.

LEAVE.  
Bloomtown 6 a. m.  
Chincoteague 9:30 a. m.  
Bloomtown 1 p. m.  
Chincoteague 4 p. m.

ARRIVE.  
Chincoteague 9 a. m.  
Bloomtown 12 m.  
Chincoteague 3:30 p. m.  
Bloomtown 6:30 p. m.

Boat leaves Wishart Point every evening at 5:30 for Chincoteague and leaves Chincoteague at 6 a. m.

We make connections with all trains and leave on sharp time, unless mail is late. Boat will wait for passengers, if phoned, for Chincoteague on local trains in the evening for extra pay.

D. M. MERRITT, Manager,  
Chincoteague Island, Va.

## NOTICE TO BUILDERS!

Our Stock of Building Material larger than ever before. Special prices to contractors and builders. Try us. The quality of our goods and prices will talk for themselves. They must go, such as

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Mantels, Porch Columns, Gable Ornaments, Brackets.

P Laths, Shingles, Brick, Cement, Hair, Lime, Stone well Curbing, Hardware, Paints, Oil, &c., &c.

E. T. Parks & Co., PARKSLEY, VA.

R. MCKENNEY PRICE, Practical Plumber.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

I carry a line of up-to-date supplies in stock. Estimates cheerfully furnished on all kinds of work. I want your heating and plumbing trade.

Wind Mills and Hot Air Pumping Engines a Specialty. Jobbing Work Promptly Attended to

NO. 108 WALNUT STREET, SALISBURY, MD.

Phone 231.

## Hay Coal, Flour, Bricks, Lime, Lathes.

## Shingles, Terra Cotta Piping, General Merchandise

## PHOSPHATE WIRE FENCE

IN Furniture, we have Suits, Rockers—both in Cobler Seats and Reed suitable for Xmas Presents. IN Terra Cotta Piping we have the following sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20 and 24, bought direct from the kilns and sold cheaper than wholesale city prices. 18, 20 and 24 inch for well tubes will cost about the same as cypress tubing superior to it in quality and will last a century. IN General Merchandise our stock is always full, well selected and in great variety, and we carry in addition to above also Plows, Cultivators, 14 tooth Harrows and other Farming Implements, Hay, Flour, Potato Bed Frames, 6x8 Glass, Egg and Stove Coal 2,240 lbs. to the Ton, &c. also J. W. Maury & Son's Best Liquid Paints. We buy for spot cash and sell at the lowest margin of profit.

John W. Rogers & Bros.,  
ONLY, VA.

## Call on us FOR FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

We have in stock several brands of High Grade Fertilizers, suitable for all crops, including genuine Lobos Peruvian Guano.

Seed Peas, Onion Sets and other Farmers' Supplies. Shingles, Fencing and Locust Posts. Building Material of all kinds, Furniture, General Merchandise—all at lowest prices.

## ROGERS & BRO.,

Finney, Va.

## When in Doubt

Buy of Bell & Justis the following LINES:

HARNES—We have the latest styles and prices to please everybody. Cooling street dusts, boots, bits and brushes—everything to make the horse comfortable.

We also carry a full and complete line of Hardware, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Paints, Oil and Glass.

We lose a customer occasionally. We can't keep men from dying you know. Come and see us and get our prices it will do no harm to look. You are not compelled to buy.

Yours truly,  
BELL & JUSTIS,  
Hardware Dealers, ONANCOCK VA.

## LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

Baltimore's foremost Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers, are now located at

319 W. LEXINGTON STREET,  
Half a block below Eutaw,  
Baltimore, Md.

W. S. ASHBY, Salesman.

## Truth Cigar

That's All.

## Eastern Shore of Virginia

Produce Exchange.

(INCORPORATED JANUARY 26, 1900.)

BEN. T. GUNTER, President. A. J. McMath, Secy. and Treas. W. A. BURTON, Gen. Mgr.

General Office: ONLEY, Virginia.

Growers Agency for choice IRISH & SWEET POTATOES, ONIONS, BERRIES, PEAS, ETC.

Operates at all the principal Shipping Stations and Wharves in Accomac and Northampton Counties.

OBJECT—Improved grading and packing of goods. Proper distribution on the various markets. The establishment of home markets and everything that tends to higher prices for farm products under better condition of the farmers.

Geo. W. Tull & Co.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

—IN—

Southern Fruits and Produce,

165 West St., New York. Shipping No. 5.

REFERENCES—Irving Nat. Bank, New York; Lee Bros. & Co